

124-58-6-6889

The Hydraulic Resistance During Turbulent Filtration

r is the radius of the solid particles, $w = V/m$ is the average velocity in the pores, and A' and B' are constants. Then, by analyzing the results of different experiments according to this formula, the author arrives at the conclusion that in practice this formula does not work out satisfactorily, and thereupon attempts to establish the critical value of the R number which corresponds to the transition from the linear resistance law to the square law. Calculation formulas are listed. Bibliography: 17 references.

Ye. M. Minskiy

1. Hydrodynamics research
2. Turbulent flow--Analysis

Card 2/2

SOV/124-58-8-8706

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 8, p 51 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tepaks, L.A.

TITLE: Hydraulic Resistance in Pipes in the Subquadratic Region
(Gidravlicheskiye soprotivleniye trub v dokvadrachnoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tallinsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Vol A, Nr 83, 33 pp, ill.

ABSTRACT: An examination is made of the following: 1) Development of turbulence near the walls of pipes; 2) transition from laminar to turbulent motion; 3) the effect on resistance of the distance between protuberances; 4) classification of surfaces; 5) velocity distribution; 6) the law of resistance in pipes in a subquadratic region; et alia. The author observes that, whereas in the quadratic region the resistance is characterized by one dimension alone, namely, that of the absolute roughness Δ or the coefficient of roughness n , it will not be possible to evolve a single formula for the subquadratic region without introducing additional coefficients. It is pointed out that the resistance in the subquadratic region is well

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-8-8706

Hydraulic Resistance in Pipes in the Subquadratic Region

defined by a relationship of the form

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\gamma} = f \left(\frac{\Delta U_*}{\gamma} \right) \quad (1)$$

On the basis of an analysis of experimental data the author considers this relationship to be linear, whereupon the resistance in the subquadratic region is determined with the expression

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} - 2 \log_{10} \frac{r}{\Delta} = 0.4 + 2 \log_{10} \frac{\Delta U_* / \gamma}{a + m \Delta U_* / \gamma}$$

wherein ϵ is the coefficient of the virtual viscosity at the wall, γ is the coefficient of viscosity, and $U_* = \sqrt{gRi}$ is the dynamic velocity. On the basis of an analysis of experimental data obtained by F.A. Shevelev, G.M. Murin, and others, values are given for the numerical coefficients a and m , and limits are set for the subquadratic region of pipes made of different materials.

Card 2/2

V.I. Gotovisev

TEPAKS, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VEL'NER, Kh.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PAAL', L.L.
[Paal, L.L.], inzh.

Shortening the length of the spillway of a water-power installation.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.6:122-129 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Tallinskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Dams)

SOV/143-58-9-17/18

AUTHOR: Tepaks, L.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent;
~~Paal', L.L.~~, Engineer

TITLE: Hydraulic Computation of Water Gauge Sumps (Gidravlich-
eskiy ~~raschet~~ vodomernykh kolodtsev)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy - Energetika,
1958, Nr 9, pp 112-116 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The float level relay is an important element of auto-
mation - in hydroengineering installations - closing or
breaking the regulation circuits with changes in the
water level. In order to ensure that the float device
functions reliably, the floats are usually set up not
in the water basin itself, but in a water gauge sump
connected with the water basin via a feed pipe. Proper
selection of the dimensions of the sump and the feed
pipe considerably affect the work of the float device
with rapid variations in the water level. In order to
determine these dimensions correctly, the paper works
out formulae for hydraulic resistance, inertia head,
the continuity equation and the rate at which the

Card 1/2

SOV/14c-58-17/18

Hydraulic Computation of Water Gauge Sumps

water rises in the sump. From all these components a general formula is given for the resistance factor. The paper then describes a test assembly consisting of 2 chambers. The level amplitude was 195 cm the filling-up period was 156 sec. Advice is also given on computing errors. The experiment agreed well with the calculations. The maximum actual drop in these conditions was 11.5 cm compared to a computed 11.7 cm. The result of computation by the second formula was 12.1 cm i.e. the error difference in the first case was 2% and in the second 5%. There are 2 graphs, 3 diagrams and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra gidrotekhniki i geodezii Tallinskogo politekhnicheskogo Instituta (Chair of Hydro-Engineering and Geodesy, Tallin Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 30, 1958

Card 2/2

S/263/62/000/011/006/022
1007/1207

AUTHOR: Paal', L. L. and Tepaks, L. A.

TITLE: Combined optical-electric method for measuring dynamic flow characteristics by means of a photoresistance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 11, 1962, 19-20, abstract 32.11.134. In collection: "Novyye metody izmereniy i pribory dlya gidravlich. issled." M. AS USSR, 1961, 133-134

TEXT: The Tallin politekhnicheskig institut (Tallin Polytechnic Institute) has devised a new optical-electric method for measuring fluctuations and rapid changes in load or forces, by means of the $\Phi C-K1$ (FS-K1) photoresistance. The load variation to be recorded causes slight deformation of an elastic sensing element and hence deviation or covering of the light beam falling on the surface of the photoresistance. The variation of the electric current induced in the photoresistance is amplified by a single-value amplifier and recorded on a МПО-2 (MPO-2) loop-oscillograph. The device was rated under static load. The new method permitted investigation of tangential stresses in the apron of a dam tailrace. The sensing element consisted of a horizontal 80 x 80 mm plate fastened by means of a flexible rod to the bottom of the flow-model. The intensity of the light beam emitted from a watertight-encl. d lamp and sent to a photoelectric cell (also mounted in a waterproof casing) was varied by means of a thin metal sheet fixed to the

Card 1/2

Combined optical-electric method for...

S/263/62/000/011/006/022
I007/1207

lower face of the horizontal, before the beam reached the photocell. The dynamic effect of the water stream on the stilling wall of a navigation lock and on the open miter gates of the lock during passage of flood water, as well as other types of dynamic stresses, were investigated. Among the advantages of the new method should be mentioned the low inertia, high sensitivity, and the simple design of the mechanical, electric and optic system of the device involved. There are 3 references and 1 figure.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

TEPAKS, L.A., dotsent, Kand.tekhn.nauk; AYTSAM, A.M. [Aitsam, A.], kand.tekhn.
nauk

Calculation of water hammer in low-pressure hydroelectric power
stations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.3:93-97 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavlena kafedroy
gidravliki.

(Hydroelectric power stations)(Water hammer)

TEPAKS, L.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; VEL'NER, Kh.A. [Velner, H.], dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PAAL', L.L., [Paal, L.], kand.tekhn.nauk; AYTSAM, A.M., [Aitsam, A.], kand.tekhn.nauk; LIYV, U.R., [Liiv, U.], inzh.

Water hammer in a low-pressure hydroelectric power station with a sudden loss of load and methods for studying it on a stand. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; energ. 4 no.4:109-117 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskii institut. Predstavlena kafedroy gidravliki.

(Hydraulic turbines) (Water hammer)

TEPAKS, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Control of an adjustable-blade hydraulic turbine at a sudden drop of the load. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 4 no.8:103-109 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tallinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavlena kafedroy gidravliki.
(Hydraulic turbines)

SEYRDE, E.K. [Siirde, E.], doktor tekhn. nauk (Tallin); RAUKAS, M.M., kand tekhn. nauk (Tallin); TEPAKS, L.A., kand. tekhn. nauk (Tallin); LOORITS, Kh.A. [Loorits, H.], kand. tekhn. nauk (Tallin)

Some problems in the ozonization of drinking water.

Ved. : san. tekhn. no. 2:1-3 F '65.

(MIRA 13:4)

TEPANDI, Ya.

Technological progress and the local industries. Vest.prom.i khud.-
promys. 2 no.7:27 JI '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' ministra mestnogo khozyaystva Estonskoy SSR.
(Estonia--Industries)

SOV/118-59-3-11/22

.28(1)

AUTHOR: Golubev, V.V., and Tepankov, U.M., Engineers

TITLE: A Mechanical Tunneler of "Lenmetrostroy" (Mekhanizirovannyy tshchit Lenmetrostroya)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, 1959, Nr 3, pp 31-35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A mechanical tunneler of "Lenmetrostroy" is intended to cut subway tunnels through compact Cambrian clay. It is an ordinary tunneler, equipped with a cutting mechanism, and consists of a knife-supporting ring, casing and dividing walls. The knife-supporting ring and the casing form a cylinder, in the middle of which the cutting mechanism, the tunneling mechanism, the conveyer, the electric and the hydraulic equipment are mounted. Lengthwise the cylinder is divided into the knife-supporting ring and the tail unit. The tail unit represents the continuation of the casing. Vertically, the casing is divided by two horizontal dividing walls into three compartments. The lower and upper compart-

Card 1/2

SOV/118-59-3-11/22

.A Mechanical Tunneler of "Lenmetrostry"

ments are divided by two vertical walls into three cells. Thereby the inner space of the shield is divided into 7 cells: a large one in the middle section, and six small ones, three in the upper and three in the lower section. The mechanical tunneler of "Lenmetrostroy" has proved to have great technical and economical advantages. There are 6 graphs.

Card 2/2

TEPANKOV, Yu.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Determining rated loads acting on planetary actuating
members of mining machines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; (MIRA 18:12)
mashinstr. no.7:80-83 '65.

1. Submitted February 15, 1963.

L 04243-67

ACC NR: AR6015952

SOURCE CODE: UR/0299/65/000/023/ROL5/ROL5

AUTHORS: Tepas, D.; Kropfl', U.; Armington, Dsh.

30

B

TITLE: Potentials induced in man's visual system

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya, Abs. 12R294

REF SOURCE: Sb. Probl. bioniki. M., Mir, 1965, 24-36

TOPIC TAGS: eye, light biologic effect, biocybernetics, biophysics

ABSTRACT: Electrical activity produced by exciting the eyes with flickering lights was registered simultaneously with two groups of electrodes. The activity from these two sources and the measure of excitation were intensified and recorded on a polychannel magnetophone with frequency modulation. The magnetic ribbon obtained in this way was passed into an analog computer programmed for averaging physiological potentials. The ribbon was also connected into an automatic computing system for measuring α -activity. By this method it was possible to obtain easy-to-analyze answers for stimuli differing greatly in their excitation force from those normally dealt with in common electrophysiological studies. According to the author, the technique of summation used in this investigation makes it possible to identify and to measure the reactions at excitation intensities near the absolute threshold of the tested quantity. V. Antonov [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 06
Card 1/1

UDC: 577.3

TEPAVCEVIC, P.

HAJDU, F.

Yugoslavia

Dr

Ward of Internal Diseases of the General Hospital of
Voivodina (Interno odeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice
— Novi Sad)
Ward of Surgery of the same Hospital. Novi Sad; Head:
Dr D ALEKSIĆ.

Belgrade, Medicinski pregled, No 8, 1962, pp 479-482.

"Endogenous Hyperinsulinismus."

Co-authors:

TEPAVČEVIĆ, P Dr, Ward of Internal Diseases of the General
Hospital of Voivodina — Novi Sad (Interno odeljenje Glavne
pokrajinske bolnice — Novi Sad),
ALEKSIĆ, D Dr, Ward of Surgery of the General Hospital of
Voivodina — Novi Sad.

[YUGOSLAVIA

L. KALIC, A. RACI, S. TERAVCHVIC and S. VNEZEVIC. Internal Medicine.
Clinic of Medical Faculty (Tuzla 11-1. Medicinski fakultet).
Sarajevo.

"Significance of Fe and Cu Determinations in Differential Diagnosis of
Jaundice."

Arhiv za Medicinu, Vol 16, No 1, 1962; pp 94-100.

Abstract (English summary modified): Serum Fe was determined in 17
patients with infectious hepatitis and 10 with obstructive jaundice
and compared to 29 and 83 respectively other standard liver func-
tion tests. Generally, Fe was higher in viral hepatitis, especially
higher in obstructive jaundice. Along with all other clinical and
laboratory tests, serum Fe and Cu determinations are considered to be
of value in the diagnosis and prognosis of liver diseases. To-
gether with Yagoblev and Stojanovic reference.

1/1

IVANOV, St., inzh.; TEPAVICHAROV, A., inzh.

Experimental studies on the model of an assembled pre-stressed hyperbolic and paraboloid shell. Stroitelstvo 10 no.5:23-25 S-0'63.

IVANOV, St. D., inzh.; TEPAVICHAROV, A.D., inzh.

Prestressed hyperbolically paraboloid shells above the rectangular basis. Stroitelstvo 8 no.6:20-25 '61.

TEPAVICHAROV, Iordan

Contribution of the Bulgarian youth in the building of the
heat and power complex Maritsa-Iztok. Elektroenergiia 13
no.5/6:58-60 My-Je '62.

ТЕПЕХОВ, Ю. В.

AUTHOR

BURGOV, N.A., TEPEKHOV, Yu.V.

TITLE

The Resonance Scattering of γ -Rays by Mg^{24} .

PERIODICAL

(Resonansnoye rasseyaniye γ -luchey Mg^{24} - Russian)

ABSTRACT

Atonnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 6, pp 514-519 (U.S.S.R.)

The authors investigated the resonance scattering of γ -quanta with the energy $E = 1,38$ MeV (which correspond to the transition of the Mg^{24} nucleus into the basic ground state) on the nuclei of metallic magnesium.

The Method and the Order of the Experiment: The γ -rays were emitted by the excited Mg^{24} nuclei after the β -decay of Na^{24} . The block scheme of the experimental order is shown in form of a drawing. Radioactive Na^{24} in a aqueous $NaOH$ served as a source of the γ -rays. The coincidences of the γ -quanta emitted by the source under inclusion of the angle φ were registered.

The Experimental Results and Their Discussion: The ratio A_k between the number of coincidences $N_{\gamma k}$ when using of a magnesium scatterer and the number N_{Al} of the coincidences in the case of an aluminum scatterer was measured for different angles φ . The results are shown in form of a diagram. The minimum of the curve corresponds to the maximum of the resonance scattering of the γ -quanta with the energy 1,38 MeV. A control test is described in short. The observed cross section of the resonance scattering was caused by nuclei which were able, a) during the life of the level with the energy 4,14 MeV, to give the recoil obtained on the

Card 1/2

The Resonance Scattering of γ -Rays by Mg^{24} .

89-6-1 24

occasion of the β -decay (or this recoil is small), or b) do not change their direction of motion during the life of the level 1.38 MeV of the nucleus Mg^{24} . Just like the recoil caused by the β -decay, also deceleration of the nuclei may diminish this effect. For the lower limit of the width of the level, $\Gamma > 1.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$ eV is found.

(3 illustrations and 1 table).

ASSOCIATION Not Given.
PRESENTED BY
SUBMITTED 26.1.1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress.
Card 2/2

NIKOLINSKI, P.; MLADENOV, Iv.; DRAMOV, S.; TEPELIKIAN, M.

On obtaining nitroalcohol and nitrobutadiene. Godishnik khim tekhn 6
no.2:95-106 '59 (Publ. '60).

PANAMSKI, Ivan; TEPELIKIAN, Mari

Stabilization of polyformaldehyde. Godishnik Inst khim prom 2:
127-138 '63.

TEPELUS, P.

Experiments with Soviet combine Donbass-1 in the coal enterprise Lupeni.

p. 30
Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan. 1956
REVISTA MINELOR
Bucuresti

SO: Monthly List of east European Accessions (EEAL), LC, VOL. 5, no. 12
December 1956

TEPELIUS, P.

"Cases of precise determination by calculation of parameters for 3-period tachograms at installations of hoisting machines."

p. 514 (Revista Minelor) Vol. 8, no. 11, Nov. 1957
Bucharest, Rumania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 4,
April 1958

TEPENITSYNA, T.I.

Psychological analysis of pathological reasoning. Vop.klin., psich.
i tech. sniz. no.11.32-139 '63. (MIRA 18.6)

a. Ucheb. ekspozitsionnyy psichopatologii (zav. - doktor
pedagogicheskikh nauk E.V.Zeygarik) Gosudarstvennogo nauchno
issledovatel'skogo instituta psikiatrii Ministerstva zdoravooku-
rasheniya RSFSR.

TEPENITSYNA, T.I.

Psychological structure of rationalization. Trudy Gos. nauch.
issl. inst. psikh. 43:68-80 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy patopsikhologii (zaveduyushchaya
doktor pedagogicheskikh nauk B.V.Zeygarnik) Gosudarstvennogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut psikiatrii, Moskva.

TEPENITSYNA, YE. P.

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61533

Author: Farberov, M. I., Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Shchemyakina, N. K.

Institution: None

Title: Synthesis of Hydroxytetrahydropyran and the Products of Its Con-
version

Original
Periodical:

Zh. obshch. khimii, 1955, No 25, 133-136; Dokl AN SSSR, 1954, 99,
No 5, 793-796

Abstract: Description of a new synthesis of some derivatives of tetrahydro-
pyran. Reaction of allyl carbinol (I) with CH_2O gives 4-hydroxy-
tetrahydropyran (II) which is oxidized to tetrahydro- γ -pyrone (III).
By Beckmann's rearrangement of the oxime of III (IV) was prepared
the lactam of β -ethoxypropionic acid (V). Attempts to polymerize
V were unsuccessful. By dehydration of II with KHSO_4 was prepared
2,3-dihydro- α -pyran (VI) which was hydrogenated to tetrahydropyran
(VII). It is assumed that the primary product of reaction in the

Card 1/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2
 Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61533

Abstract: synthesis of II is pentatriol-1,3,5, which in the presence of acids undergoes ring-closure to II. Mixture of 72 g I, 73 ml 40% solution CH_2O and 2.2 ml H_2SO_4 (d 1.82) heated 3 hours, neutralized solution distilled to get II, yield 74.8%, BP $190^\circ/760$ mm, n_{D}^{20} 1.4612, d_4^{20} 1.0708; dibenzoate MP $155.5-160^\circ/25$ mm, n_{D}^{20} 1.4612, d_4^{20} 1.0708; oxidation of 177 g II with solution of 360 g $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ in 200 ml H_2SO_4 (d 1.81) and 1,500 ml water (6 hours, temperature $<300^\circ$) and III is extracted with dichlorethane; yield 26.8%, BP $67-68^\circ/18$ mm, n_{D}^{20} 1.4510, d_4^{20} 1.0844; 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones, MP $186.5-187^\circ$ (from alcohol). 40 g III and 35 g $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ in mixture of 60 ml alcohol and 320 ml water heated to 75° stirred 24 hours and from neutralized solution IV extracted with ether; yield 100%, BP $99-100^\circ/6$ mm, MP 55° . Heated mixture 70 g II with 70 g KHSO_4 , driving off azeotropic mixture of VI and water boiling at $78-80^\circ$ and separate VI, yield 57.2%, BP $93^\circ/760$ mm, n_{D}^{20} 1.4480, d_4^{20} 0.9394. By hydrogenation of 20.2 g VI over 2 g 5% Pd/C prepared VII, yield 100%, BP $87.5^\circ/764$ mm, n_{D}^{20} 1.4205, d_4^{20} 0.8853. Into solution of 11.5 g IV in 100 ml 5N solution NaOH added at 100° 19 g p-toluene-sulfochloride and extract with CHCl_3

Card 2/3

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61533

Abstract: the V, yield 20%, BP 165°/15 mm. V also prepared by interaction of 25 g IV in 50 ml $C_2H_4Cl_2$ with 18 ml 25% oleum, yield 30%.

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4"

AUTHORS: Kryukov, S. I., Kut'in, A. M., Levskaya, G. S., 153-58-1-13/29
Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Ustavshchikova, Z. F., Farberov, M. I

TITLE: An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum
(Uluchshennyi sposob sinteza trietilal'yuminiya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,
Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 1,
pp. 86-93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors give a survey on the publications of trialkyl-
aluminum as specific catalyst, both alone, as well as with
cocatalysts for olefinic polymerization (references 1 to 3),
and they compare with each other the known methods of
production of aluminum-organic compounds (references 4 to 6).
The authors selected the method by Grosse and Meviti
(Mavity, ref. 5) as the most convenient one. A)- Production
of ethylaluminum sesquichloride (mixture of ethylaluminum-
-dichloride and diethyl-aluminum-chloride). The first stage
of the process according to reference 5 proved to be rather
incomplete. It is difficult to be controlled, has a long
period of induction and often leads to the complete
destruction of the products, sometimes with explosion. The

Card 1/4

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum

153-58-1-13/29

authors tried various initiators at atmospheric pressure (crystalline iodine, ethylaluminum-sesquichloride, ethylbromide and a mixture of these substances). Table 1 shows the influence of individual initiators on the period of reaction. Ethylbromide acted most efficiently. Table 2 shows the influence of the initial temperature with the supply of ethylchloride on the reaction-period. Optimum conditions for the carrying out of the process were selected from the obtained test results. Further tests were carried out on an enlarged plant (figure 1). The laboratory results were confirmed: It was possible to reduce the reaction-period to from 2 to 3 hours. B)- Reaction of symmetrization of ethylaluminum-sesquichloride. In order to obtain triethylaluminum, the above reaction must be carried out with the participation of metallic sodium. According to reference 5, various insufficiencies exercised a disturbing effect in this connection. The authors found the conditions for removing them: 1)- Sodium ought to be used in fine dispersion, the surplus of Na must not exceed 5 to 10% of the theoretically required quantity. 2) - Sesquichloride must be introduced in portions as a 20 to 30% solution in hydrocarbons. 3) - The temperature of reaction must not

Card 2/4

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum 153-58-1-13/29

exceed 130° and an intense agitation should be guaranteed. The gasoline-fraction "galosha" (boiling above 100°) proved most effective among several tested solvents. The yield of triethylaluminum amounted to 70 to 76% of the charged sesquichloride under the selected optimal conditions. A certain quantity of partly oxidized triethylaluminum was proved in the produced triethylaluminum. The inactive part of the catalyst formed a mixture of all 3 possible ethoxy-compounds. An experimental part follows. C) - Production of aluminum sesquichloride. According to the method described here, a 99% yield of that theoretically possible was obtained. The two (paragraph A) components were present in the mixture in approximately equimolar quantities. D) - The reaction of symmetrization was carried out in a device shown in figure 3. A filter required for this purpose is shown in figure 4. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut i opytnyy zavod
Card 3/4 Ministerstva khimicheskoy promyshlennosti. Kafedra

An Improved Method of the Synthesis of Triethyl-Aluminum 153-58-1-13/29

•
tekhnologii osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza i SK
(Yaroslavl' Technological Institute and
the Experimental Plant of the Ministry for Chemical Industry.
Chair for the Technology of General Organic Synthesis
and SK)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1957

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Tepenitsyna, Ye. P., Farberov, M. I. SCV/156-38-4440/49

TITLE: The Determination of the Activity of Trialkyl Aluminum in the Reaction of Stereoregular Polymerization (Opredeleniye aktivnosti trialkilaluminia v reaktsiyakh stereoregulyarnoy polimerizatsii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 765-767 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A new method of determining the activity of trialkyl aluminum in the reactions of the stereoregular polymerization was described. The method is based on the capability of the AlR_3 to reduce titanium tetrachloride quantitatively into titanium-(III)-chloride under special working conditions. The dependence of the degree of reduction Ti^{4+} upon the molar ratio $AlR_3 : TiCl_4$ at $20^\circ C$ was investigated. In the ratio 1 the reduction occurs to trivalent titanium and in the ratio higher than 1 bivalent titanium is formed. The method suggested was compared with the quinoline method developed by Bortz (Bortz) and it was ascertained that the results of both methods are equal to each other. The calculation of the active Al_{act} is

Card 1/3

SOV. J. ALG. 10 '19

The Determination of the Activity of Trialkyl Aluminum in the Reaction of Stereoregular Polymerization.

carried out according to the following formula:

$$Al_{act.} = \frac{V_{KMnO_4} \cdot F_{KMnO_4} \cdot 0.0027}{V_{AlR_3}} \cdot 5/1$$

V_{KMnO_4} - ml 0.1 n $KMnO_4$ - consumption in the titration;

F_{KMnO_4} - factor of the $KMnO_4$ solution; 0.0027 - the amount of aluminum in grams, corresponding to 1 ml 0.1 n-solution;

V_{AlR_3} - volume of the solution AlR_3 in ml to be investigated.

There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra tehnologij osnovnogo organicheskogo sinteza i SK Yaroslavskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta (Chair of Technology of Elements for Organic Synthesis and SK at the Yaroslavl Technological Institute)

Card 2/3

SOV/196-58-1-40/49
The Determination of the Activity of Trialkyl Aluminum in the Reaction of
Stereoregulatory Polymerization

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 3/3

TEPENITSYNA, Ye. P. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) ^{For Section} "Obtaining and analysis of aluminum-organic compounds and their use in reactions of stereoregular polymerization," Yaroslavl', 1959. 15 pp with graphs. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Yaroslavl' Technological Inst. Mos Inst of Fine Chem Technology im Lomonosov), 175 copies (KL, 43-59, 121)

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; KUT'IN, A.M.; LEVSKAYA, G.S.

Some investigations of ethylene polymerization in the
presence of complex organometallic catalysts. Vysokom.sped.
1 no.8:1148-1158 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut.
(Ethylene) (Polymerization) (Catalysts)

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; DOROGOVA, N.K.

Investigating the reaction of selective oligomerization of
bivinyll to cyclododecatrien. Khim. i khim. tekhn. 1:49-60 '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

S/204/62/002/004/016/019
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Tepenitsyna, Ye.P., Dorogova, N.K., Farberov, M.I.

TITLE: Study of the reaction of selective oligomerization of divinyl into cyclododecatriene

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 604-610

TEXT: A number of Ziegler catalyst systems were investigated with a view to their application in the preparation of cyclododecatriene. The most active systems are $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{Cl} - \text{TiCl}_2$; $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 - \text{CrCl}_3$ and $\text{Al}(\text{iso-C}_4\text{H}_9)_3$. For the first system the best molar ratio of $\text{Al}:\text{Ti}$ was 4.5:1 and the reaction temperature 40°C . The catalyst prepared at 100°C favoured the formation of polymer and that prepared at 40°C the formation of a polymer-trimer mixture. In this reaction cis, trans, trans-cyclododecatrien was formed exclusively. The catalyst prepared by 40°C , time - 10 minutes, concentration - 0.15 mole/litre, gave 86.4% conversion of divinyl into 77.1% trimer and 22.9% polymer. The system $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 - \text{CrCl}_3$ was less active. The best reaction conditions were found to be: ratio of $\text{Al}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$ to CrCl_3 - 4:1 to 4.5:1; concentration of catalyst - 0.3 mole/litre; catalyst preparation - 20 minutes at 100°C ; reaction temperature - 60°C . Divinyl conversion under

Card 1/2

Study of the reaction of ...

S/204/62/002/004/016/019
E075/E436

these conditions was 90 to 95% and the trimer yield about 20 g/100 ml toluene per hour. For the least active catalyst - $\text{Al}(\text{iso C}_4\text{H}_9)_3\text{-CrCl}_3$ - the optimum molar ratio of the two components was 2 to 2.5:1 and the best conditions of catalyst preparation are: temperature - 100°C , time - 5 to 10 minutes. In this case cyclododecatriene-1,5,9 is formed exclusively. The conversion of divinyl was about 20%. For all the systems the oligomerization reactions were conducted for 2 to 3 hours. It is believed that the specificity of action of the catalysts depends on the nature of the heavy metal component with variable valency. There are 5 figures and 4 tables. ✓

ASSOCIATIONS: Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut
(Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut monomerov dlya SK
(Scientific Research Institute of Monomers for
Synthetic Rubber)

Card 2/2

TEPENITSYNA, Ye.P.; FARBEROV, M.I.; DOROGOVA, N.K.

Synthesis of vinylcyclohexene and its hydrogenation. *Neftekhimiya*
3 no.6:876-882 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii Institut.

ACC NR: AP6021807

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/012/0085/0086

INVENTORS: Tikhvinskaya, M. Yu.; Shishkova, L. F.; Novosel'taev, P. V.; Farberov, M. I.; Tepenitsina, Ye. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining synthetic resins. Class 39, No. 182887 [announced by All-Union Scientific Research and Construction Engineering Institute for Asbestos Technical Products, and Yaroslavl Technological Institute (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskii institut asbestovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy i Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut)]

SOURCE: Izobretoniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 12, 1966, 85-86

TOPIC TAGS: resin, synthetic material, phenol, formaldehyde, ester

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining synthetic resin by condensing phenols with chlorinated common ester. The product is subsequently treated with formaldehyde or its components in the presence of a base. To impart thermal stability, mechanical strength, and elasticity to the products made of this resin, bis-(chlormethyl)-diphenyl ester is used as the ester.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 06Jul64

Card 1/1

UDC: 678.682.678.632

TEPER, A.D.; TEPER, S.A.

Case of lumbo-reno-intestinal fistula in costal tuberculosis.
Probl.tub. 38 no.6:108-109 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Andizhanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Sh.A. Alimov).
(RIBS—TUBERCULOSIS) (FISTULA) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

TEPER, B. YE.

PA 64/49T57

USSR/Engineering

Dec 48

Furnaces, Metallurgical
Industrial Efficiency

"Operation of a Cupola Furnace on a Hot Air
Blast," B. Ye Teper, Kngtr, 3 1/3 pp

"Za Ekhn Top" No 12

Operation of a cupola furnace on a hot-air
blast is more efficient. Claims that by
preheating the blast for cupola furnaces a
25-30% economy of coke is possible. Temperature
of the metal in the spout of the cupola in-
creases, and the overflow of waste metal de-
creases. Preheating of a blast assures steady
64/49T57

USSR/Engineering (Contd)

Dec 48

operation of the cupola furnace and increases
productivity. Gives tables and illustrations
showing performance of cupola furnace.

64/49T57

Teper, G. E.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12088

Author : Tur'yan Ya.I., Teper G.E., Redchenko L.F.

Inst : Commission on Analytical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR ~~at Kishinev State U.~~

Title : Polarographic Determination of Nickel- and Cobalt-Ions in Absolute Ethanol

Orig Pub : Tr. Komis. po analit. khimii AN SSSR, 1956, 7(10), 162-169

Abstract : In 0.1 M solution of NH_4NO_3 in absolute $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ it was not possible to observe normal polarographic waves of Ni and Co. In 0.5 M solution of CaCl_2 , elongated waves were obtained for Ni which are unsuitable for quantitative determinations. The Co wave is better defined. A direct proportionality was noted between diffusion current and concentration of Co. In 1 M solution of NH_4SCN the Co in contradistinction to Ni produces no

Card 1/2

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances

G-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12088

polarographic wave. Ni wave is very well defined. A direct proportionality was noted between diffusion current and Ni concentration. The process of electric reduction of the thiocyanate complex of Ni is irreversible. With a pyridine background waves of Ni and Co are very well defined. In both instances there is a direct proportionality between diffusion current and concentrations of the metals. Processes of electric reduction of pyridine complexes of Ni and Co are reversible. Half-wave potential of Co is lower by 0.22v than that of Ni, which makes it possible to observe distinct waves. Addition of pyridine to a solution of CaCl_2 in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ results in a conversion of the chloride complexes of Ni and Co to pyridine complexes. In all of the investigated solutions, except for 0.1 M NH_4NO_3 , the polarograms of Ni and Co showed no maxima although no substances that eliminate the maxima were added.

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6006343

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0065/0065

INVENTOR: Vereshchagin, M. A.; Golubkov, A. I.; Teper, I. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Angular axial fan. Class 27, No. 178013

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 65

TOPIC TAGS: fan, axial fan, ~~angular axial fan~~ *shaft, anti-friction bearing*

ABSTRACT: The proposed fan has a cooled shaft and bearings to permit operation in high-temperature gaseous media. To reduce the heating of the bearings from the heat transmitted along the shaft, the latter is made in two parts which are connected by

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.63-714.71

ACC NR: AP6006343

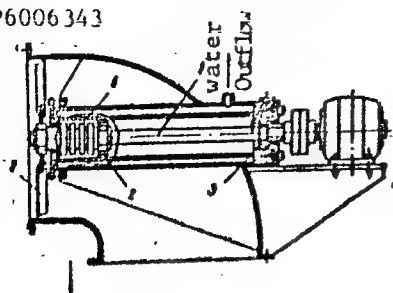
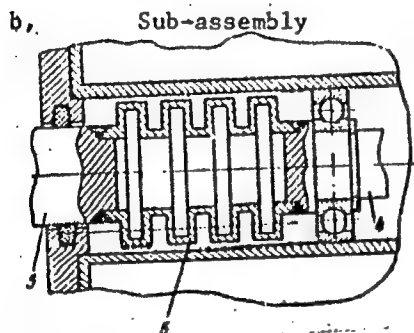


Fig. 1. Fan

1 - Shaft; 2 and 3 - shaft bushings;
4 and 5 - shaft sections; 6 - corrugated
insert; 7 - impeller; 8 - jacket.



a corrugated insert containing a flowing lubricant. This insert is located between the fan impeller and in front of the cooling water jacket (see Fig.1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 15DEC64

[TN]

TEP, J.

"How we contributed to the fulfillment of goals in the Five-Year Plan."

Uhli, Preha, Vol 3, No 9, Sept. 1953, p. 241

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 10, Oct 1954, Lib. of Congress

AUTHORS: Romm, R.F., Teper, M.Ye.

119-58-6-11/13

TITLE: The Measuring of the Level of Liquid Chlorine by Means of the
Radioactive Apparatus UR -4 (Izmereniye urovnya zhidkogo khloro
radioaktivnym priborom UR -4)

PERIODICAL: Priborostroyeniye, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of the apparatus UR -4, which has already previously
been described, the problem was solved as to whether it is pos-
sible to measure the height of the level in lying cylinders
(cisterns). Experiments were carried out by means of 2 apparatus,
one of them having a length of 1, and the other of 2 meters, with
a cistern having a diameter of 1.45 m.
1.) It was found to be possible to carry out measurements in the
case of a lying cylinder, i.e. along its diameter.
2.) Measuring accuracy satisfies the demands made. Satisfactory
agreement could be attained between results obtained experi-
mentally and by calculation of errors.
There are 2 figures, and 6 references, 6 of which are Soviet.
1. Liquid level gages—Design 2. Radioactive substances—
Applications

Card 1/1

25(5)
AUTHORS:

Radun, D. V., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Levachev, A. G., Chistyakov, V. S., Teper, M. Ye.,
Lurda, A. K.

0622h

SOV/64-59-6-16/28

TITLE:

Automatic Control of the Work of Evaporating Apparatus for
Electrolytic Lyes

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 6, pp 516 - 521
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

An automatic control of the lye level in all evaporators, the removal of the lye and caustics by means of a pump with an automatic concentration control, and the salt separation by means of automatic centrifuges of the type "AG" permit continuous evaporation and the full automation of the evaporator. The lye concentration can be measured and controlled by determining the temperature of depression, i. e. the temperature difference between the boiling solution and the steam. The temperature of the boiling lye should be measured in an apparatus with forced circulation in the discharge flow, in apparatus with natural circulation and a suspension chamber between chamber and apparatus wall, and where the lye is

Card 1/2

06224

Automatic Control of the Work of Evaporating Apparatus SOV/64-59-6-16/28
for Electrolytic Lyes

continuously pumped off from the pipes outside the apparatus. The temperature of the saturated steam should be best measured in special chambers (with adequate steam separation) contained in the evaporator units (Figs 3,4). In controlling the concentration it is recommended to adopt automatic control also for the pumping off of the pulp, which can be controlled by means of signals emitted by the concentration meters. An electric system (Fig 8) is recommended for the control of the evaporators. It makes use of electronic controls of the system VTI as well as of electromotive controls, or of a turning valve operated by the apparatus KDU-1. Inter alia, temperature measurements (Fig 2) obtained by means of an electronic bridge of the type EMP-209 are given. Mention is also made of a concentration meter operating on the basis of automatic electronic bridges of the type EMD-212, differential manometers of type DM-630, electronic controls VTI (type ER-III-54), pumps of types YaNZ 3/25 and AR-60, liquid level controls of type RUKTs-365, and pneumatic controls of the system AUS. Furthermore, reference is made to a scheme (Fig 6) for concentration control used in one of the plants. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

TEPER, S.A., assistant

Case of a thoracic stomach. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.4:68-69 Ap '60.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
T.M. Efendiyev) Andizhanskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(STOMACH--ABNORMALITIES AND DEFORMITIES)

TEPER, A.D.; TEPER, S.A.

Case of lumbo-reno-intestinal fistula in costal tuberculosis.
Probl.tub. 38 no.6:108-109 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Andizhanskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach Sh.A. Alimov).
(RIBS—TUBERCULOSIS) (FISTULA) (KIDNEYS—DISEASES)

TELEP, T.

"Polish Model Office, Tr. from the Polish", P. 16 (TOBTEP ELES,
Vol. 8, No. 8, Aug. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (REAL), IC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

KOZLOWSKA, Janina; NIEWIAROWSKI, Stefan; TEPPER, Teresa

Congenital afibrinogenemia according to our observations.
Pediat. pol. 38 no.9:701-709 Ag'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Pediatricznej AM w Warszawie (kierownik:
prof. dr. med. R.Baranski) i z Instytutu Matki i Dziecka
w Warszawie (dyrektor: prof. dr. med. B.Gornicki).

*

JAFRENSKA, Danuta; GEMINAROWICZ, Halina; TETLER, Teresa

Congenital deficiency of Stuerli's factor. Pol. Pol. 20 no.12
63-78 Jo '65

1. Z 10 Kliniki Pediatricznej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
(Kierownik prof. dr. med. T. Lewoniszewski-Goncharowa) i z
Pracowni Hematologicznej Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie
(Kierownik doc. dr. med. S. Niewiatkowski).

LEONIDOV, N.K.; MOSHKINA, G.P.; TEFER, V.K.

Blasting solid fuel into the hearth of a blast furnace. Biol.tekh.-
ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.inform. 16 no.11:85-
89 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

GESELEV, M.M., inzh.; LEONIDOV, N.K., inzh.; TEPER, V.S., inzh.

Improving safe working conditions in blast-furnace plants. Bez.tr.via
v prom. 6 no.1:15-16 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut po proyektirovaniyu
metallurgicheskikh zavodov.
(Blast furnaces--Safety measures)

BEREGOVSKIY, V.I.; BREGMAN, R.V.; DANILOVA, L.A.; KOZYREV, V.S.;
TARASOV, B.Ye.; TEPEL, V.S.; FOMINYKH, Ye.G.; LIBERMAN,
S.S., red.; KOROVINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Complete use of pyritic cinders] Kompleksnoe ispol'zova-
nie piritnykh ogarkov. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 71 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

LEONIDOV, N.K.; SLIZHIKOVA, L.Ye.; TEPER, V.S.

Effect of the coke quality on the indices of blast-furnace smelt-
ing. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.isl.inst.nauch. i tekhn.
inform. 16 no.10:98-102 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

LEONIDOV, N.K.; MOSHKINA, G.P.; TEPER, V.S.

Coke gas blast into blast furnaces. Biul. tekhn.-ekon. inform.
Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform. 17 no.2:83-86
'64. (MIRA 17:6)

TEPLER, Ye.P.

Improving the manufacture of tools and dies at automobile and
agricultural-machinery plants. Avt. prom. 30 no.2:47-48 42 1-4.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskii institut.

TEPER, Ye.M.

Armed Revolt of the Asturias Proletariat in October, 1934, and the Problem of Unity of the Spanish Working Class.

The following dissertations were defended in the Institute of Archeology, Candidate of Historical Sciences.

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

TEPEREK, J.

1
✓ Liquid-liquid equilibria in the methanol-water-isooctane system. Henryk Buchowski and Jędrzej Teperék (Univ. Warsaw). *Roczniki Chem.* 33, 1041-8 (1959) (English summary).—The binodal curve and 9 tie-lines of the MeOH-water-isooctane (I) system at 18 and 20° were detd. The asymmetry of the reciprocal sol. of MeOH in I and of I in MeOH, characteristic of all MeOH-hydrocarbon systems, was observed. The tie-lines were correlated by several methods. Only the Campbell method (C.A. 39, 604¹) gives a straight line. A. Kreglewski

4

KEMULA, W. (Varsovie); BUCHOWSKI, H. (Varsovie); TEPEREK, J.
(Varsovie)

Evaluation of excess free energy starting with division
coefficients. Rev chimie 7 no. 1: 285-290 '62.

1. Institut de Chimie Physique de l'Academie Polonaise
des Sciences, Varsovie.

KOMULA, W.; BUCHOWSKI, H.; TEPIREK, J.

Distribution stations. Pts. 2-3. Bul chin PAN 12 no.5:343-349 '64.

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University, Warsaw.
Presented by W. Komula.

E TEPEPMAN, YEFIM YAKOVLEVICH

Instructions on the installation and operation of rotary compressors. 1935

NN

1. Air-compressors

I. Zhivotinskii, M. S., jt. au.

TEPERMAN, Ye.Ya.; SHEPELEV, Ye.G., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SVIRIDOVA, F.A.,
redaktor; NADZINSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Pumps in coal preparation plants] Nasosy na ugleobogatitel'nykh fabri-
kakh. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 133 p. (MLRA 8:1)
(Coal preparation) (Pumping machinery)

TEPERMAN, Ye.Ya., inzhener

Standardization of sand pumps. Standartizatsiia no.6:64-66
N-D '54. (MIRA 8:10)

(Pumping machinery--Standards)

TEPERMAN, Yefim Yakovlevich; LEYFEROV, M.Ya., otvetstvennyy red.; GARBBER,
T.N., red. izd-va; BERLOV, A.P., tekhn. red.; ALADOVA, Ye.I., tekhn.
red.

[Pumps in coal preparation plants] Masosy na obogatitel'nykh fabri-
kakh. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1958. 191 p.
(Pumping machinery) (Coal preparation) (MIRA 11:7)

TEPERMAN, Yefim Yakovlevich; BEL'SKIY, A.M., otv.red.; LIBERMAN, S.S.,
red.izd-va; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Mine dewatering pump; a manual for schools and training courses
for mine foremen] Rudnichnyi vodootliv; uchebnoe posobie dlia
shkol i kursov masterov. Khar'kov, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo
lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1959. 151 p.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Mine pumps)

(Mine water)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4"

PAVLISHIN, V.I.; TEPIKIN, V.Ye.

Some characteristics of the constitution and genesis of biotites
from rocks beneficiated with dark-color minerals (Vclyn').

Min.sbor. 18 no.3:307-315 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Franko, L'vov i Institut
geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

TEPIKIN, V.Ye. [Tiepikin, V.IE.]

Possibility of determining the coordination of titanium in
micas. Dop. AN URSS no.9:1220-1223 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
AN UkrSSR N.P. Semenenko [Semenenko, M.P.].

TEPIKIN, Ye.K.

Intensification and extension of work in the chemical analysis
of eruptive rocks. Zap.Uz.otd.Vses.min.ob-vn no.6:121-123 '54.
(MLRA 9:12)

1. Usbeksloye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Rocks, Igneous)

TEPIKINA, Z.S.

Liver phosphatases during internal gamma irradiation. Trudy Stal.
med.inst. 27:59-61 '57 (MIRA 1119)
(GAMMA RAYS---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(LIVER)
(PHOSPHATASE)

TEPIKINA, Z.S.

Ribonucleic acid in rat liver following irradiation with the
radioisotope Fe^{59} . Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 1 no.3:49-53 '58 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kafedra biokhimi Stalınabadaskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR Ya. Ra-
khimovym.

(Nucleic acid) (Radioactivity--Physiological effect)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755310014-4"

TEPINA, Marjan, ing.

The prospects of automation. *Automatika* 2 no.5:263 N '61.

TEPINA, M. M.

TEPINA, M. M.: "On fever reactions in schizophrenia patients and in patients in the manic phase of manic-depressive psychosis". Leninrad, 1955. Leningrad State Order of Lenin Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Science of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 41, 8 Oct 55

BORZUNOVA, A.S., prof.; TEPINA, M.M., kand.med.nauk; SANAMYAN, E.A.,
kand.med.nauk

Problems of disability evaluation in neurotic manifestations
at a late period following closed craniocerebral trauma. Trudy
LIETIN 2:218-224 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(DISABILITY EVALUATION) (SKULL--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM--DISEASES)

BOZUNOVA, A.S., prof.; TEPINA, M.M., kand.med.nauk

Disability evaluation problems in psychopathy. Trudy LIETIN
2:225-231 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(MENTAL ILLNESS) (DISABILITY EVALUATION)

BORZUNOVA, A.S.; TEPINA, M.M.

Importance of over-all methods of investigation in disability evaluation in psychiatric cases. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. psikhonevr. inst. no.20:163-170 '59. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy psikhonevrologicheskiy institut imeni V.M. Bekhtereva Leningrad i Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov.

(DISABILITY EVALUATION)

(MENTAL ILLNESS)

TEPINA, M.M.

Significance in practice of medical and occupational expertise in the differential diagnosis of psychopathy and pathological personality change in various diseases. Trudy LIETIN 7:198-204 '62.

(MIRA 15:8)

(DISABILITY EVALUATION) (PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)
(PERSONALITY, DISORDERS OF)

8(6)

YUG/3-58-12-4/27

AUTHORS: Šermazanov, Aleksej and Tepina, Zvone

TITLE: Rational Use of Electric Energy (Racionalno korišćenje električne energije)

PERIODICAL: Elektroprivreda, 1958, Nr 12, pp 594-598

ABSTRACT: The new double-rate tariff for electric energy used by bulk consumers enables considerable saving of production costs in plants. This tariff has two rates, one more expensive for daytime power consumption, and a cheaper one for the power consumed during the night. The authors illustrate the saving which can be achieved by plants which make full use of this system and switch over as much of their load as possible to the night period. As an example the authors demonstrate the efficient application of the double-rate tariff in the "Lito-stroj" Plant, Ljubljana. The plant has adopted a simple device which enables automatic regulation of power consumption. The device consists of a watt-meter with a signal-contact, relays for disconnecting current when too much power is consumed, and light and sound warning signals. A clockwork mechanism puts the device out of operation by night. Saving of electricity costs in this plant amounted to 4,650,000 dinars

Card 1/2

Rational Use of Electric Energy

YUG/3-58-12-4/27

yearly, and the cost of the device was only 495,000 dinars.
There are 3 tables and 1 schematic diagram.

ASSOCIATION: KLES, Ljubljana (Bermazanov), "Litostroji" Plant, Ljubljana (Tepina).

Card 2/2

TEPINA, Ye.K.

Improving the quality of production. Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7 no. 10:
27-29 0 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

TEPINA, Ye.K.

Multiple-style assembly-line conveyor, Kozh.-obuv. prom. 7
no. 11:17-18 N '65 (MIRA 19:1)

TEPINKICHYEV, V. K.

Rostov-on-Don Machine-Building Institute (-1946-)

Candidate of Technical Sciences

"A Diaphragm Pneumatic Clamp" Stanki I Instrument, 17, No. 9, 1946

BR-52059019

TEPINKICHIYEV, V. K.

Rostov-on-Don Machine-Building Institute (-1946-)

Candidate of Technical Sciences

"Experimental Research on Shear Safety Clutches" Stanki I Instrument, 17,
No-10-11, 1946

BR-52059019